

friends that he
not essentially
discharged his
duty? It is true
quiet, and not in
ominously before
in the same
the battle-field,
or of organizing
and giving en-
with a self-sacrific-
funds subject to
suspicion and be-
has been that he
summers, and in his
the transaction of
not true. He is
atch of business,
and conviction of
ence or weight of
him. And this is
a want of con-
against him. He
Citizens in pri-
approach him fre-
kindness, and are
in commanding op-
erical favors, and
prejudicial to the
is disappointed,
a low about
in his official in-
country has seen,
ce of State were in
President, Sec-
General were
it was the clear
Elwin M. Stanton
storm. It was he
President with-
brought his last
render up such a
delicate vanity of any
will be his fame.
as to the time
revising the con-
and the man
significant to be what
about meaning to
is entering into
on, it is scarcely
stimulated with a
as a soldier the
war to a close by
The clamor
ordinary conduct
his rudeness, and
face of the whole
secretly a cry of rage
- STANTON.

ely the President's
was a party he
undoubtedly is that
orders. Then why
possible for them?
the Sherman
the Sherman and
President's clerk
President? So of
the convention
the President, and
does anybody
of War? Gener-
movements. It
the President in
some enemies
nor in the borders
the public treasury,
of War out of the
be the President's
attacked here with
anywhere else,
or concealed; it is
the Administration.
the Adminis-
herman and John-
course, join with
in denouncing the
for setting it
the loyal people of
attempt to make
the Secretary of
on this subject—
Commercial.

the coppery per-
a recipient of
a party "worse
say, for a lead-
want a hero—
not less uncom-
Japhet in search
more trying con-
late course, though
again, though he
to be banished by
the presents.

residential can-
will be a long time
at them take hold
solutions, hopes and
brought to nought,
"hour," has gone to
the rear of for
political career. Fer-
the McClellan
found it necessary
with his great ex-
of old, will "arry
more phrase, "play-
the party will
again, though he
to be banished by
the presents.

made several spa-
Gen. Johnson, but
it is just now turn-
Gen. Sherman
and he is being be-
the hope that the
the administration
of. Every cop-
was commenced in
a variable end in a
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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT
21 WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM NO. 6.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

TERMS.—Three dollars and fifty cents in advance.
Your copy will be sent to one address for TWELVE
dolars, if payment is made in advance.

All remittances are to be made, and all letters
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be
directed (post paid), to the General Agent.

ADVERTISEMENTS of a square and over inserted three
per cent per line; less than a square, \$1.50 for
three insertions. Yearly and half yearly advertisements
noted on reasonable terms.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-
sylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are
authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
Committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the
paper, viz.—WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-
WARD JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 27.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1865.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all
the inhabitants thereof."

"I lay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-
itary authority takes, for the time, the place of all mun-
icipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and
that, under that state of things, so far from its being
true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive
management of the subject, not only the PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES, but the COMMANDER OF THE ARMY,
HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-
CIPATION OF THE SLAVES." . . . From the instant
that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war,
civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers
of Congress extend to interference with the institution of
slavery, in every way in which it can be interfered
with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-
stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to
a foreign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war
power; and when your country is actually in war, whether
it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress
has power to every on the war and have carried it on, ac-
cording to the laws of war; and by the laws of war,
an invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions
swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE
PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial
array, the commanders of both armies have power to eman-
cipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."—J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1796.

Selections.

GREAT FUNERAL.

Died, in Richmond, Va., on the 3d inst., of a severe attack of the Great Union Army, in convulsions the most violent—in contortions and writhings the most painful—The Foul Spirit of Secession. It was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, and though four years old it at one time possessed great vigor, but of late it has been in a declining condition. This horrid monster, though cut off in its childhood, lived long enough to work great wickedness. It ravaged the land with fire and sword, it drank the life-blood of millions of slaves, it filled the country with lamentations of widows and orphans. It at last grew so detestable that even its friends, its foster-parents, showed the utmost resentment whenever it was by its name, and now it is dead there are none so poor to do it reverence."

The general ceremonies will take place at Charleston, S. C. on the 11th of April, when a Grand Procession will be formed.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

THE DEMON OF REBELLION, *lives in a Flaming Car by Ignorance, Arrogance and Knavery.*

JEFF. DAVIS and his CABINET, *with hats under their necks.*

THE REBEL CONGRESS, *Two and Two, each with Cap and Bells.*

THE SPIRIT OF NULLIFICATION, *As Chief Physician.*

PALL, *BEARERS,*

Slavey,

State Sovereignty,

Aristocracy,

Injustice,

Ishumanity,

His SATANIC MAJESTY,

(With his tail between his legs) as Chief Mourner.

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD SERPENT, *With his fangs drawn and head bruised by the Goddess of Liberty.*

BONEY—*Two Hundred Knights of the Golden Circle, bound by Cint Vell-nd-ghm in sackcloth, with iron helmet.*

THE GODDESS OF DISCORD—*In Weepers, Is her right hand a torch expiring—In her left a bloody broken sword.*

BENEDICT ARNOLD and AARON BURN, *With standard—Motto: "Birds of a Feather flock together."*

THE SOUTHERNER WHO WAS EQUAL TO FIVE YANKEES, *(very gaunt.)*

Standard—Motto: "We've driven the enemy into Richmond!"

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE "SUPERIOR RACE," *Is his Dokey Car, bearing this Motto—We retreat only that we may not be contaminated by the touch of base-born mudsills."*

SECESSION NEWSPAPER SCRIBBLERS, *With Motto—"We told you so!"*

A BODY OF THE ENGLISH TORY NOBILITY, *With Motto—"The Bubble of Republicanism has burst, and blows all to the devil."*

NASSAU BLOCKADE RUNNERS, *Motto—"Our occupation's gone."*

BRITISH BUILDERS OF REBEL CRUISERS, *Is their standard—Motto: "The Confederacy has gone to take after the Alabama."*

THE GENUSES OF THE NEW YORK NEWS, BEHIAH BROWN, ETC., *In their original blackness—Motto: "The days of our years are few and evil."*

A CART, piled with Confederate Currency and Bonds, *in reams, marked "Waste Paper."*

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, *Standard—Motto:*

"Since I was so soon done for,
I wonder what I was begun for."

—San Francisco American Flag.

MR. NASBY "MAKES A DELEGASHUN UV HIMSELF," AND VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

INT'L REST, *(which is in the stait uv Nee Gershey.)*

May 15, 1865.

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The Liberator.

ADDRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Delivered at the request of the Rhode Island Union League, in the City Hall, Providence, June 1, 1865.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE UNION LEAGUE, AND CITIZENS OF RHODE ISLAND:

Not seven weeks have elapsed since the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the beloved and twice-elected President of the United States, was foully consummated in the national capital; yet, during that brief period, the awful intelligence has been conveyed—such are the wonderful means of communication—not only to every portion of our vast domain, but throughout the civilized world, exciting universally such horror and grief, such feelings of bereavement and heartfelt sympathy, such expressions of personal regard and warm appreciation, as have never been elicited by the death or martyrdom of any other human being. In our own country, not one of its multitudinous cities, towns or hamlets, within the pale of loyalty, that has not been draped with the emblems of woe, as though death had entered every household. The stoutest hearts have been made liquid as water—the strongest men have freely mingled their tears with those of women and children—and the nation has momentarily reeled at the blow. From twice two thousand presses, from thirties ten thousand pulpits; from the best brains and the most eloquent lips; from the bench, the bar, the forum, the legislative hall, the exchange, the public platform, this terrible atrocity has evoked whatever of condemnation can be uttered by the human tongue, and whatever of eulogy of the character and career of our murdered Chief Magistrate may properly be said. The expressions of affection, reverence, gratitude and admiration, in view of the humble origin, remarkable traits, and sublime achievements of the deceased, have already been innumerable. Every phase of his private and public life has been luminously depicted, every characteristic feature closely scanned, every act searchingly tested. Not but the merest repetition, therefore, is left for any one who now takes up the theme, however brilliant may be his imagination, or masterly his analytical talent.

In England the demonstrations of an all-pervading grief and horror have been almost as numerous and signal as in our own land. From the parliament to the private club, from the palace to the cottage, from the pulpit and the press, such testimonials of condolence, regard and friendship have come forth as to obliterate all national divisions, and cause the two countries to blend together in one great sorrow, as though they were indeed one people. God grant that they may never meet each other in battle array, nor in any way seek each other's detriment! God grant that they may be so animated by the spirit of justice, good-will and international amity as ever to rejoice in the prosperity and advancement of each other, and be ready to adjust, without bloodshed or mean sacrifice, whatever difficulties may exist now or arise hereafter! Confusion and infamy attend the plotters at home and the factious abroad, who shall seek to bring them into deadly conflict, no matter on what pretense! For, however unsatisfactory has been the attitude of the British Government towards our own since the rebellion broke out, it has been far more unsatisfactory to the rebels as shown in regard to their last Confederacy; and however base, malignant and unscrupulously partisan has been the London *Times* hostility to the North and support of the South, it has not at any time represented the views and feelings of the people at large. If, during the long period that intervened before our Government evinced any disposition to grapple with slavery as the embodiment of the rebellion, and while the struggle on our part seemed to be only to restore the Union on the old slaveholding conditions, the English masses were comparatively indifferent towards us, we alone are to blame. At no time, however, have they sympathized with the rebels, or spoken an approving or apologetic word in their behalf. On the contrary, they have held public meetings in all parts of the kingdom, since the Proclamation of Emancipation was issued, and, through addressers, speeches and resolutions, denounced the infamous conduct of the Southern secessionists, and enthusiastically applauded President Lincoln and his administration. Their word of cheer to us is—

"The bluff, bold men of Bannymede
Are with ye in this like these;
The stout sons of England's mighty dead
Your cloud of witnesses!"

Present—!—the triumph shall be won
Of all your rights and natural laws,
The glorious dream of Harrington,
And Siddon's good old cause.

With such a people we are bound, by ten thousand ties, to keep the peace—and they with us. It is an evil and a bitter thing to say, that there are grievances between us that can be redressed only by an appeal to the sword. That is the language of passion and craft, of falsehood and demagoguery. Be assured, fellow-countrymen, inasmuch as the traitors of the South and their Northern sympathizers have been foiled in their nefarious efforts to permanently disrupt the Union, they will leave nothing undone, in order to glut their revenge, to involve this country in a foreign war, especially with England. Let the friends of freedom, on both sides of the Atlantic, be at least as vigilant and determined that no such machination shall succeed.

In France, and elsewhere, on the Continent, if not to the same extent, at least as deeply appreciative have been the manifestations of heartfelt sorrow and fraternal feeling, in view of the assassination of our lamented President. Every where its terrible meaning has been penetrated, its diabolical object perceived, and the same righteous verdict rendered. The deed was intended to serve and perpetuate oppression in the United States; it shall mightily help to crush oppression in every land. It was meant to overturn free institutions on our own soil; it shall help to strengthen them at home, and propagate them abroad. It has quickened the march of liberty throughout the world. Of course, this grand result in no way mitigates the guilt of the assassin; it only furnishes a fresh illustration of the wonderful manner in which God causes the wrath of man to praise him—taking the censure in their own craftiness, and carrying the counsels of the froward heading.

Death, in itself, is not an evil, but a good; not a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but the operation of a natural law; not to be deplored as a calamity, but thankfully accepted as a blessing. It came to Mr. Lincoln in an unnatural and murderous form; but, happily, his translation was without conscious suffering; at least, from the moment the fatal bullet entered the brain till he ceased to breathe, he made no sign of recognition, and evidently experienced no pain.

In the midst of the convulsion occasioned by his fall, and the overwhelming emotions to which it has given birth, it is scarcely possible for the most careful and discriminating to pronounce his eulogy without a bias, or to assign to him the place he will permanently occupy in history. No man has ever been more unjustly assailed than himself. Now there is a generous disposition to extol him beyond measure. Undoubtedly he subjected himself, at times, to merited criticism and just rebuke, for he was fallible. Equally is it true that he deserves high praise, and is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. Nay, more—he has a claim upon the liberal regard of mankind; and it is already promptly acknowledged.

Abraham Lincoln was, perhaps, the most remarkable product of American democracy (but not in a party sense) which has been presented to the world. It is a long stride from the position of a humble rail-splitter to that of President of the United States—from

commanding a flat-boat to being the elected head of a mighty republic. Yet he succeeded in raising himself from one to the other by a straight-forward course of conduct; by the vigor and sagacity of his mind; by an unselfish and ever active patriotism; and by a combination of admirable qualities for professional life and civil administration. His simplicity of character no elevation could alter, no popularity inflate. Most men look up to office, thinking it will change their essential littleness. He was of such mental and philosophical stature that he could look down upon it, in whatever shape presented, as only a convenient instrumental to promote the common weal. No amount of training could have changed his plainness of speech or address. He was emphatically no respecter of persons, yet neither lacking in courtesy nor rude in manners. In the "White House" he was as simple in intercourse and easy of access to all comers, high or low, rich or poor, white or black, as at his own residence in Springfield. Of the vast multitudes that sought his presence for counsel or assistance, what one ever left him without increasing confidence, affection or respect? His kindness of disposition was almost an overpowering element. By nature the most genial, humane, tender-hearted, peaceful of men, the primal source of his happiness was in making others happy; and he cheerfully made himself "the servant of all," in the spirit of humility and universal good-will. His love of approbation was strong and active, but it had no tincture of personal vanity, worldly selfishness, or vicious ambition. If his self-esteem was small, his firmness and conscientiousness were sufficiently large to make him strong and resolute in adhering to the right, as revealed to his understanding. To change his position was always to take a step in advance; but his circumstances were so immense that he could not be hurried to any conclusion, especially if the public welfare was involved in it. Hence he was "slow and sure." On a certain occasion he said—"I have been charged with being tardy, and the like. I am also charged with vacillating; but I do not think that charge can be sustained. I think it cannot be shown that when I have once taken a position, I have ever retreated from it." "I told him," said Frederick Douglass, with whom he was conversing, "that he had been somewhat slow in proclaiming equal protection to our colored soldiers and prisoners; and he replied that the country needed thinking up to that point. He hesitated in regard to it when he felt that the country was not ready for it. He knew that the colored man through out this country was a despised man, a hated man, and that if he had at first come out with such a proclamation, all the hatred which was poured out on the head of the negro race would have been visited on his administration. He said that there was preparatory work needed, and that that preparatory work had now been done. And he added: "Remember this, Mr. Douglass; remember that Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson and Fort Wagner are recent events; and that these were necessary to prepare the way for this proclamation of mine." "I thought," said Mr. Douglass, "it was reasonable; and I came to the conclusion that while Abraham Lincoln will not go down to posterity as Abraham the Great, or as Abraham the Wise, or as Abraham the Eloquent,—although he is all three, wise, great and eloquent,—he will go down to posterity, if the country is saved, as Honest Abraham; and going down this side, his name may be written anywhere in this wide world of ours side with that of Washington, without disparaging the latter."

Mr. Lincoln took the reins of government at a period of national disintegration through red-handed treason; when everywhere "men's hearts were failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that were coming upon the land"; when the flames of civil war had already made lurid the southern sky, and northern co-operative incendiaries were stealthily endeavoring to effect a universal conflagration; when the boldest held their breath, and the wisest confessed their inability, and the most far-sighted were in thick darkness; when every step was along the edge of a precipice, and the soul hot with volcanic fires; when the South was compact in rebellion, and the North so divided in allegiance as to make it extremely doubtful whether any reliable, dominant force could be found to uphold the Government; and when, through perfidy, usurpation and robbery, not a dollar was left in the national treasury, every Northern arsenal had been emptied to supply the South with arms and the munitions of war, the army rendered powerless by its reduction, and a feeble navy scattered to remote parts of the globe. In such appalling circumstances, what caution and sagacity, what deliberation as to ways and means, what balancing of chances and postures, what unquenchable hope and indomitable courage, what commanding qualities of head and heart were needed to so combine the popular elements and so secure the general approval as to save the republic, and place it on a foundation that could not be shaken! Abraham Lincoln was thus fortunately endowed, and, therefore, the rebellion is no more, and the Union made imperishable on the basis of universal liberty. Fortunate indeed was it that he was not a man of hot impulse in the people, sound judgment, ready tact, abiding cheerfulness, inflexible perseverance, large common sense, strong powers of reasoning, incorrigible integrity, and unyielding patriotism; and it found these at tributes in him whose tragical death the civilized world is now commemorating by all possible expressions of grief and horror.

It is true, Mr. Lincoln was frequently subjected to the severest criticism and the most sweeping condemnation, from different motives, and for very different objects; but, whether the accusations came from one party or another, or whether they were well or ill meant, they were such as measurably to neutralize each other. Now he was accused of being mere drift wood; without insight or decision; positively governed by the events of the hour; timidly following instead of boldly leading public sentiment; a trifler in spirit and a trickster in policy; this hour mere clay in the hands of Blair, the next manipulated and controlled by Seward; "honest" enough, but utterly incompetent to fill a position of such trust; never born to a commander, and too ignorant of the compass to be safely entrusted with the helm. Aborn he was charged with usurping constitutional powers, striking down freedom of speech and of the press, tyrannically suspending the writ of habeas corpus, wilfully disregarding popular feeling and sentiment, and in other ways playing the dictator and deserving impeachment.

One thing is certain: whatever he was at the time of his assassination, he was after it. The murderous deed made him, neither the better nor the worse as to his merits or defects; and though the old maxim, "Never speak ill of the dead," may have been charitably observed by those who denounced him while living, but who are now among his most flattering eulogists, it can never justify transforming a despot into a patriot of the purest stamp, or an imbecile into one worthy to be associated with Washington!

"O, for an hour of Andrew Jackson!" was a cry often heard to the disparagement of Mr. Lincoln; "for then short work would be made with the rebellion, as it was with nullification. But the cases are not parallel. Extravagant credit has been given to Andrew Jackson for his summary dealing with the South Carolina secessionists. But what had he to fear? They had no supporters at the North, and scarcely any at the South, outside of the limits of that always seditious commonwealth; and within those limits their opponents constituted a formidable minority, able to make themselves both head and feet. The question related to a tariff, not to slavery. With the whole country to stand by him, it required neither rare courage nor special administrative ability on his part to crush the contemptible nullifying junta; yet, in the final settlement of the question, some concessions were made to them. True, Andrew Jackson had an iron will, lion-like energy, and a military pre-

reputation, but he was not the liberal regard of mankind; and it is already promptly acknowledged.

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I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery."

Surely, such declarations are not only paradoxical but utterly irreconcileable. For, in saving the Union with four millions of bondmen still to clank their gallows-fetters and to pierce the ear of the Lord of sabots with their cries, what would it still be but "a house divided against itself," the overthrow of which would be as sure as the law of gravitation? And what would such salvation prove in the end but utter destruction?

Three weeks after this letter was written, on the 13th of September, 1862, Mr. Lincoln gave formal assent to a delegation from all the religious denominations of the city of Chicago which had been appointed to wait upon him, and frankly said to them—

"I admit that slavery is at the root of the rebellion, or at least its *sine qua non*. The ambition of politicians may have instigated them to act, but they would have been impotent without slavery as their instrument." He also admitted that to the issuing, at that time, of an emancipation proclamation, he raised no objections on legal or constitutional grounds; and, moreover, that such a proclamation would help us to Europe, and somewhat at the North. Yet—strange delusion and marvellous incredulity—he hesitated to strike at that which confessedly caused the rebellion and constituted its vitality; first, because he feared it would be ineffectual, "like the Pope's bull against the comet"; next, because it might precipitate the secession of the Border States; next, because it would be difficult to know what to do with the emancipated; and, finally, because he could not see "what possible result of good would follow the issuing of such a proclamation." Nevertheless, only nine days afterwards, he issued a proclamation, in which, after giving the rebellious States a hundred days' grace in which to lay down their arms and be pardoned, so that they could still hold their slaves securely as before under the Constitution, he threatened them, if they did not succumb within the time specified, that he would liberate all their slaves—a threat duly executed on the 1st of January, 1863.

Still confused and without a fixed policy, in his annual message to Congress only one month prior to the time solemnly decreed by him for the abolition of slavery in the eleven Confederate States, he recommended to Congress an amendment of the Constitution, to the effect that every State, loyal or disloyal, wherein slavery then existed, which should abolish the same therein before the year 1900, (1) should receive due compensation; but, in case any State should reintroduce or tolerate slavery therein, after being compensated, it should refund to the United States the bonds so received, and all interest paid thereon. Here was an indefinite lease of life given to that awful system, "without which," to borrow the President's language, "the rebellion could never have existed, and without which it could not continue"; manifestly evincing a most bewildered state of mind on the part of Mr. Lincoln. There was no need of such an amendment—to say nothing of the impracticability of its adoption—for he had openly admitted his constitutional right, under the war power, to give freedom to at least three-fourths of the entire slave population. It is difficult to account for such incoherence of reasoning and antagonism of measures.

On the 12th of July, in an interview with the members of Congress from the Border States, Mr. Lincoln besought them to "consent to substantial compensation for that which was sure to be lost in any other event," and added—

"I do not speak of emancipation at once, but of a decision at once to emancipate. Room in South America for colonization can be obtained cheaply, and abundantly, and when numbers shall be large enough to be company and encouragement for one another, I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided."

Yet, on his way from Springfield to Washington in 1861 to be inaugurated as President of the United States, he could soothingly say to the South—

"We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions—to abide by all and every compromise of the Constitution. Fellow-citizens, friends, brethren, may I call you in my new position?"

Again, though six slave States had already organized themselves into an independent confederacy, and every other slave State but Delaware (where slavery had but a nominal existence) was openly taking the initiative steps to follow their treasonable example; and though the "Star of the West" on her errand of mercy to the starving garrison at Fort Sumter, had been ignominiously driven by shot and shell from the harbor of Charleston, and numerous forts, arsenals, custom-houses, post-offices, &c., &c., had been treacherously seized by them; yet, in a speech at Steubenville, Ohio, Mr. Lincoln had the fatuity to declare—

"I believe the devotion to the Constitution is equally great on both sides of the river. It is only the difference between the slaves and the free that makes the rebellion so terrible."

Again, at Pittsburg, Pa., he ignored the necessary and palpable relation of slavery to the rebellion by saying—

"Notwithstanding the troubles across the river, (pointing northwardly across the Monongahela, and the Ohio,) there is no reason why we cannot have a quiet winter."

Whereas, it was an explosion as natural as a volcanic shower of stones and lava—the irresistible conflict between the forces of freedom and oppression—the inevitable falling of the house because it was divided against itself. It was not a question of temper at all, but of principle—of eternal justice, the rights of human nature, and the sovereignty of God. No peace or prosperity could be predicated of such a "covenant with death," but only the "laying up of wrath against the day of wrath," to the ultimate overthrow of the nation.

At Cleveland Mr. Lincoln, referring to the slaveholding lords of the South, said—"Have they not all their rights now that they ever had?" Do they not have their fugitive slaves returned now as ever?" By "rights" he meant complete dominion over their slaves; to victimize them as with cattle and swine; and by his reference to the rendition of fugitive slaves, he indicated no purpose or wish to have it otherwise.

These reminders of the checkered views and efforts of Mr. Lincoln, in dealing with the terrible question of slavery, are not made to detract from his great merits, but solely in the spirit of justice; for even the severest criticism and the most sweeping condemnation, from different motives, and for very different objects; but, whether the accusations came from one party or another, or whether they were well or ill meant, they were such as measurably to neutralize each other. Now he was accused of being mere drift wood; without insight or decision; positively governed by the events of the hour; timidly following instead of boldly leading public sentiment; a trifler in spirit and a trickster in policy; this hour mere clay in the hands of Blair, the next manipulated and controlled by Seward; "honest" enough, but utterly incompetent to fill a position of such trust; never born to a commander, and too ignorant of the compass to be safely entrusted with the helm. Aborn he was charged with usurping constitutional powers, striking down freedom of speech and of the press, tyrannically suspending the writ of habeas corpus, wilfully disregarding popular feeling and sentiment, and in other ways playing the dictator and deserving impeachment.

Death, in itself, is not an evil, but a good; not a mysterious dispensation of Providence, but the operation of a natural law; not to be deplored as a calamity, but thankfully accepted as a blessing. It came to Mr. Lincoln in an unnatural and murderous form; but, happily, his translation was without conscious suffering; at least, from the moment the fatal bullet entered the brain till he ceased to breathe, he made no sign of recognition, and evidently experienced no pain.

In the midst of the convulsion occasioned by his fall, and the overwhelming emotions to which it has given birth, it is scarcely possible for the most careful and discriminating to pronounce his eulogy without a bias, or to assign to him the place he will permanently occupy in history. Now there is a generous disposition to extol him beyond measure. Undoubtedly he subjected himself, at times, to merited criticism and just rebuke, for he was fallible. Equally is it true that he deserves high praise, and is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his countrymen. Nay, more—he has a claim upon the liberal regard of mankind; and it is already promptly acknowledged.

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that no man ever did so large a business on so small a capital in the service of freedom and humanity as Abraham Lincoln.

See what was done at the session of Congress prior to his inauguration, and terminating on the 4th of March, 1861:—

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said Constitution:—

"ARTICLE 12. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including those held in bond or service by persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

This humiliating and iniquitous resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives, then largely Republican, by the strong vote of 135 to 65—more than two-thirds in its favor! It was also adopted in the Senate by a two-thirds vote—24 to 12.

Less than three weeks before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, in the Peace Conference of the several States assembled at Washington, it was voted, (9 to 8) Rhode Island in the affirmative—"When any territory north or south of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude as the Constitution of such State may provide."

Still more strength nor zeal of com-

monwealth, and lessened and lessened the hostile towns;

That set the sledge-hammer to the key of train;

A redder sea than Egypt's wave;

A darker cloud moves on in light;

A fiercer fire is guide by night!"

Let us adore the justice of God, even in his militation and bereavement, and penitently confess that we richly deserve whatever chastisement we have received at his hands. Hitherto, with reference to our colored population, our lips have been silent, but our hearts have muttered perver-

se, we have conceived mischief, and brought forth injury;

Conscience has been grieved for the well;

Conscience has been grieved for the well;

Conscience has been grieved for the well;